

BETTER BABIES' MY PLANS

WOMEN WITH OTHER CITIES OF UNITED STATES WILL WORK FOR BABIES.

Plans to be put forth to teach parents about their children and to have them—Program of Events to be held in the City of Baltimore.

Plans to be put forth to teach parents about their children and to have them—Program of Events to be held in the City of Baltimore.

Plans to be put forth to teach parents about their children and to have them—Program of Events to be held in the City of Baltimore.

Plans to be put forth to teach parents about their children and to have them—Program of Events to be held in the City of Baltimore.

Plans to be put forth to teach parents about their children and to have them—Program of Events to be held in the City of Baltimore.

Plans to be put forth to teach parents about their children and to have them—Program of Events to be held in the City of Baltimore.

Plans to be put forth to teach parents about their children and to have them—Program of Events to be held in the City of Baltimore.

Plans to be put forth to teach parents about their children and to have them—Program of Events to be held in the City of Baltimore.

ATTENTION TO MARRIAGES.

United States Direct Embassy to make Unofficial Representations to Turkey.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he had authorized the American embassy at Constantinople to call attention of the Turkish government to the massacre of Armenians. The dispatch was one of a series sent to the embassy on the subject and was of an unofficial character; the position being taken that the United States could not take official action in a matter involving the treatment of a government of its own nationals and could only take cognizance of the situation on the ground of justice and humanity.

Information of an official nature, however, has been filed with the state department, from time to time, alleging persecution of Armenians by Turkish officials.

RESERVISTS CALLED TO COLORS.

London, Feb. 21.—The war office issued a proclamation today calling to the colors the Derby recruit, and reservists of class Number One. These are young men eighteen and nineteen years old.

50,000 HOME CANNERS.

Many Southern Girls Help Their Families by Gardening and Preserving the Products.

Nearly 50,000 girls in the 15 Southern States were enrolled in 1915 in the girls' canning clubs carried on co-operatively by the State agricultural colleges and the department. The purpose of these clubs is to encourage girls from 10 to 18 years to grow tomatoes and other vegetables in tenth-acre gardens and to can their products for home use or for sale. These clubs are under the supervision of nearly 400 women agents, who represent jointly the office of extension work, South, of the State relations service, and the extension departments of the several State colleges.

During the first year of membership those in charge find that caring for one crop, preferably tomatoes, in a tenth-acre garden and selling or canning the product, gives even a very ambitious girl all the work she can do. In the second and later years, however, the girls are encouraged to raise two or three different kinds of vegetables in their plots and to extend their canning operations, as their skill grows, to other surplus products of the farm, and especially to the putting up of small fruits, orchard fruits, and native wild fruits, which make a palatable or marketable product when preserved.

The principal object of the club is to teach the girls how to keep surplus fruits and vegetables from going to waste, and by canning, to make them a valuable addition to the food supply of the farm home, especially during the winter. Many ambitious girls, however, not only put up enough canned goods and jars of fruit for home consumption, but make a tidy monetary profit besides. While the figures of profits for 1915 are not yet compiled, it is known that in 1914, 7,753 canning club girls who rendered full reports of their work put up 1,318,024 cans, jars, and other containers of fruits, and vegetables, which were worth, according to conservative estimates, \$284,880, of which nearly \$200,000 could be credited to profit. It is estimated that the average profit per member was \$25.30. These figures, of course, do not include the products of many thousands of other children who failed to send in accurate reports but who, it is known, raised and canned thousands of dollars worth of products from their own gardens and from their fathers' truck patches.

The records are confined to the raising of products in one-tenth acre gardens and the amounts of these products sold or canned. The girls who have been in the club work since its organization in the South in 1910, or who have completed the work of more than one year, have also made choice preserves, jelly, marmalades, and pickles, and in many cases have developed special products best adapted to their sections of the Southern States. For example, much special work has been done with peaches, berries, grapes, figs, scuppernons, mayhaws, ajerites, oranges, kumquats, and many other native fruits.

Many of the better-trained club members, not content with the raising of gardens during the summer, have taken up winter gardening in localities where climatic conditions were suitable. Many of them are growing such vegetables as spinach, cauliflower, lettuce, endive, asparagus, and celery, some of which were entirely new to the girls who have taken them up. Here is the story of an 11-year-old Virginia club girl who, on November 16, 1914, began a winter garden 20 feet wide and 50 feet long, which was a part of her tenth-acre garden cultivated the previous summer. Spinach, lettuce, radishes, rape, kale, and mustard were planted in November and December, and in March and April potatoes and peas. She gathered in all 357 pounds of vegetables and sold from her cold frame 700 collard plants, 800 cabbage plants, and 400 tomato plants. This crop was worth \$17.05 and gave a profit of \$14.25. She writes: "My mother has learned how to make a great many new dishes out of the vegetables in my winter garden."

In addition nearly 3,000 girls now belong to poultry clubs having for their object the raising of chickens and particularly the production of eggs for market.

Several hundred other girls, whose interest in cooking has been stimulated by their canning experience, have taken an active part in the bread-making demonstrations of the best ways of making regular bread, as a variant from biscuit and other hot breads.

SUMMER COTTON MARKET.

Corrected Daily by Ernest Field, Cotton Buyer.

Good Middling 11 1-2.
Strict Middling 11 1-4.
Middling 11.
Strict Low Middling 10 1-2.
Low Middling 10.
Staple cotton 13 to 16c.

PRESIDENT TO MEET LEADERS

CONFERENCES WILL HAVE IMPORTANT BEARING.

Stone and Williams Preparing to Make Replies in Senate to Republican Attack.

Washington, Feb. 20.—President Wilson plans to hold conferences this week with congressional leaders which are expected to have an important bearing on the international and political situations and the administration legislative programme. Senators Stone and Williams, who are preparing to make replies in the senate to the speech of Former Senator Root before the Republican State convention in New York recently, will be among his first callers. Both senators will defend the foreign policy of the government during the European war from the attack made by Mr. Root.

Mr. Root's reference in his speech to the failure of the United States to protect against the violation of Belgium's neutrality by Germany has caused administration officials to look up state department correspondence relative to the annexation of Korea by Japan. It is understood that Senator Stone will refer to the latter incident because Mr. Root was secretary of state at the time.

During the week the president will seek to select a new secretary of war. It was understood today that he had narrowed the list of men he considers available down to a few men. Either Secretary Houston or Thomas D. Jones of Chicago were believed likely to be appointed.

Tuesday morning Mr. Wilson will attend a celebration of Washington's birthday given at Memorial continental hall here under the joint auspices of patriotic organizations.

RELEASE OF GENERAL DE WET.

English Liberty Has a Decided Effect on The Boers.

Christian Science Monitor.

The decision of the South African government to release Gen. Christian de Wet and some 118 prisoners on certain specified conditions has been variously commented on in the press, both of the United Kingdom and of South Africa. It was in June of last year that Gen. de Wet was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 pounds for high treason. The trial extended over 17 days, and Gen. de Wet's defense was that he had no intention of helping the Germans, but took up arms as a protest against the invasion of German Southwest Africa. Many of his followers were convicted at the same time.

Those who are opposed to the present act of clemency on the part of the government maintain that the leniency will be regarded as a sign of weakness by the people on the backveld; but those who are in favor of it insist that General Botha and General Smuts know well the feeling of Dutchmen on the matter, and that they would not have taken the step unless they had been well assured of its safety and wisdom. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's policy has, of course, succeeded beyond probably the most extravagant anticipations of its supporters at the time, and we find no reason to expect anything but a like success in the present instance.

In these times, it must be confessed, there is something peculiarly welcome about the whole matter, and we should not be surprised to find that Gen. Botha's action has hastened the welding together of the two races in South Africa by many years.

SANTARY PREPAREDNESS.

Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, at Washington, D. C., believes in "preparedness," not exclusively in that preparedness that calls for larger armament and for larger body of trained fighting men both on land and sea, but in a strong healthy citizenship. He deems it of far greater importance to maintain a nation of strong physically fit citizens to follow the pursuits of peace than a trained citizenship to answer the call to arms. He says that an able bodied, vigorous society clothed in the armor of hygienic knowledge and fortified by adequate sanitary defenses, is equally able to withstand the shock of arms, and the continued strains of the occupations of peace.

Dr. Blue's program for sanitary preparedness calls first for the necessity of teaching the individual the value of a sound body. He must be made to believe that the body of man is a personal and national asset. Probably upon the plastic mind of the school child is the best means of impressing these simple truths of health and personal hygiene. Then sanitary living must be made a habit among all the people, and individual improvement must be constantly impressed upon the public mind. Last, Dr. Blue advises a faithful support on the part of all individuals to the State and county boards of health and all features of public health work.

SMALLER INCOMES UNTAXED.

Increase in Revenue Probably Will be Secured by Higher Levies on Great Fortunes.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The proposal to amend the income tax law so as to include smaller incomes, is virtually certain to be abandoned in favor of an increase rate of those already taxed Democratic house leaders said tonight.

Sentiment against lowering the exemption crystallized, it was stated, in the Democratic caucus Thursday night. When Democratic Leader Kitchin declared against changing the present minimum of \$3,000. Leaders declared tonight that virtually the entire preparedness revenue burden would be met with income taxes. Tentative bills looking to raising \$100,000,000 solely by an increased income tax rate will be offered soon in the committee.

One of the Democratic leaders who will be active in framing the administration bill said tonight he would suggest doubling the present 1 per cent. rate on incomes below \$20,000 and possibly make the tax on incomes above that amount as high as 8 per cent. He also might suggest lowering the minimum income subject to the 1 per cent. rate of \$1,500, he said.

The general impression is that active consideration of an income tax bill will not begin in the ways and means committee before next month, but in order to facilitate the work, the committee clerks now are gathering data, which will be ready to be placed before the committee and thus it is hoped, a bill will be reported within a few weeks.

GERMAN COTTON MILLS IDLE.

New York Times.

So acute has the crisis in the German textile industry become because of the closing of the cotton mills for lack of the necessary raw material that the authorities of the province of Silesia have been compelled to hold a special meeting in Breslau for the purpose of forming some plan to provide the textile workers with employment. Many representatives of both the employers and the employees, as well as of different divisions of the government, were present, according to a report in a recent number of the Schlesische Zeitung, and it was agreed to establish a central bureau in Breslau which would obtain all the work possible, especially that given out by the military authorities, and see that it was equitably divided among the different sections of the province.

A great deal of the work in prospect is evidently to be done in the home, as the report refers to its division among the individual working men and women. The Silesian Branch of the Union of Patriotic Women is taking a leading part in the movement to aid the unemployed and will have charge of the central bureau in Breslau.

A correspondent writing to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Gladbach, an important cotton manufacturing city in Rhenish Prussia, says most of the mills in that section have shut down or gone on part time, because of the order limiting the supply of cotton and yarn to those concerns working on army contracts. The use of fibre from nettles as a substitute for cotton and similar inventions frequently reported from Germany are not noted as giving much work to the employees of the textile mills.

The Kiss of Today.

"We don't believe," asserts the editor of an Eastern paper, "that kisses from the lips of a pretty girl taste as good nowadays as they did twenty years ago."

Well, by the dimples on Cupid's anatomy, if that isn't rank treason and sacrilege to our most cherished institution, we'll eat the office towel! Taste as good as they did twenty years ago? Why, there never was a time from the instant upon which Adam and Eve collaborated on the pristine kiss when one didn't taste good. The silvery stars sang for joy in the purple dome of night when lip first met lip. The nightingale was dumb until the golden moment when the kiss was born. The rose and the violet were noxious weeds and nectar was as flat as circus lemonade until the world's first lovers felt the soul-stirring thrill of that bubble of bliss—the kiss. Taste as good as they did twenty years ago? Oh, benighted brother, they taste as good now as they did when Mordecai kissed Esther, when Leander kissed Hero, when Antony kissed Cleopatra, when Aucassin kissed Nicolette, when Romeo kissed Juliet, when Dante kissed Beatrice, when John Alden kissed Priscilla, when Hermann kissed Dorothea, just as good, you sour-soled sinner, as they did on that night of nights a score of years ago when you and she were darlings of the gods and she held up to you those quivering rosebuds to let you sip the honey they contained. Does a kiss taste as good?—? Does it? You KNOW it.—The Oklahoma Zephyr.

APPAM OFFICER HOLDS PLAGE

LIEUT. BERG NOT IMPRESSED BY DISPUTES.

United States Marshal Finds His Men in Dire Distress—Compromise Finally Made.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 20.—Two deputy United States marshals were in distress aboard the prize ship Appam today when Marshal John G. Saunders arrived from Norfolk to see how things had been going since his men theatrically dispossessed the German prize crew yesterday. The deputies had spent last night on deck with nowhere to sleep and nothing to eat and had utterly failed to impress Lieut. Berg, the German commander, with the fact that his ship was subject to their orders.

Marshal Saunders informed the lieutenant that the Appam was under the jurisdiction of the federal court, the order having been issued yesterday by Judge Waddill in libel proceedings brought by the English owners to determine the legal ownership of the vessel.

The officers refused to listen, however, and Collector Hamilton was sent for. Finally, on the collector's advice, a compromise was reached. Four deputies were assigned to the task of guarding the liner and in theory at least the lieutenant will be under their direction. But the guards will carry their own rations aboard and divide the duty into two watches of 12 hours each so that half of the force may be sleeping while the other half stand guard.

Lieut. Berg protested against the proceedings when the deputies first appeared yesterday and was even more vigorous in his complaint today. He insisted that the Appam now is a German ship and that no one has rights aboard her except himself.

Collector Hamilton acted on advice from the treasury department at Washington in permitting service of the court's order, and it is understood that the government will not attempt for the present to interfere with the proceedings until a decision has been handed down, so long as there is no attempt to interfere with the actual status of the ship. The matter now is the subject of diplomatic negotiations and the state department has not yet given a decision on the question of how long a German prize crew may keep a ship in American waters.

LEAD EASY LIVES.

Fathers Put Children to Work in Cotton Factories and Then Collect the Wages.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Advocates of child labor legislation had a hearing today before the senate committee considering the Keating-Owens bill which would bar child labor products from interstate commerce.

W. H. Swift of Greensboro, N. C., an agent of the child labor committee of North Carolina, described what he termed a mill secretary as a development of child labor. He said a "mill secretary" was a father, in most cases a farmer, who with several children old enough to work in the cotton mills, idled his time about home and collected from the mills the wages earned by his sons and daughters. The term and the species, he said, had become a familiar one in many cotton mill towns.

"They are losing caste within the last year or so, however," he declared, "and could be made to disappear altogether with some alterations and the enforcement of the vagrancy laws."

ENGLAND MUST GET RELIGION.

Prerequisite to Victory in This War Says Admiral Beatty.

Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the First British battle cruiser squadron, whose ships defeated the Germans in the North Sea, has made a stirring appeal for a great religious revival in England as a necessary step to victory in the war. In a letter read at the annual convention of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, he writes:

"Surely Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas or a blood-drunk orgy. There must be a purpose in it; improvement must come out of it."

"In what direction? France has already shown us the way and has risen out of her ruined cities with a revival of religion that is wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole and religion plays a great part. England still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency into which her flourishing condition has steeped her. Until she can be stirred out of this condition, until a religious revival takes place, just so long will the war continue."

"When she can look on the future with humbler eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days toward the end. Your society is helping to this end, and so is helping to bring the war to a successful end."

TOBACCO BEDS SUFFER.

Crop in Clarendon Suffers From Cold Weather.

Manning, Feb. 18.—The extremely cold weather of Tuesday and Wednesday proved very destructive to the tobacco beds in this county that were up to a good stand. What proportion of the farmers had their tobacco beds well advanced can not be stated, but those who lost their plants by the freeze may yet reseed their beds and get plants in time to make a crop though rather late. The temperature in Manning was down to 17 degrees Wednesday morning. A movement has been started to induce a number of farmers to go into peanut raising as a money crop to supplement cotton and tobacco, but nothing definite has developed yet. The current loss of the tobacco plants might weigh somewhat in favor of undertaking the raising of peanuts for the market.

Crying Upward in The Hour of Despair.

It is not the will of God that man should destroy himself with war, but war is man's inevitable way of whipping himself for his follies, vanities and violations of the law which came to us through Moses as the law-giver for all mankind. When we violate the law we bring on our own punishment, just as the man who sticks his finger in a flame, and thus violates the natural law, suffers an inevitable burn. All laws seem to operate in the same way upon those who violate them and make themselves the victims of their own acts as individuals and peoples. There is a penalty for the violation of the law. In Leviticus, the natural laws, and the civic laws, and while in the case of man-made law we may sometimes escape there is no way to escape God's law, for if, perhaps, we do not reap the penalty here, there is no place in eternity where we may hide.

The European nations, which are wasting millions of lives and billions of treasure in war, trust in God and each believes its cause is right. However, it is not God's war. It is their war, and they are the instruments of man's folly and not the instrument of the will of the Maker of Man. "God is good," and there is no good in war, hence war is the besom of destruction which man brings upon himself and humanity.

Nevertheless, if the war will serve to appeal man and make him humbly turn to God and forget that mankind had depended too much upon itself, it will serve the purpose of good. It really seems, that all sides are looking to God in the day of the calamity, woe and distress of nations. In Liverpool a few days ago Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the first battle cruiser squadron, whose ships won a victory over the enemy in the North Sea, "made a strong appeal for a great revival of religion in England as a necessary step to victory in the war."

"Surely Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas or a blood-drunk orgy. There must be a purpose in it; improvement must come out of it." In what direction? France has already shown us the way and has risen, out of her ruined cities, with a revival of religion that is wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole and religion plays a great part. England still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency into which her flourishing condition has steeped her. Until she can be stirred out of this condition, until a religious revival takes place, just so long will the war continue. When she can look on the future with humbler eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days towards the end. Your society is helping to this end and so is helping to bring the war to a successful end."

That is very pretty, but as faith goes, all the nations pray to God for the victory, when it is peace they should pray for. If man is a brotherhood according to the Christian religion, his prayers should not be for a victory over the brotherhood, but for peace among the peoples, the races and the nations, all of whose acts are displeasing to the God to whom they pitifully appeal. The only victory for man can be peace, and the world may get it since there are signs that the nations are humbling themselves and are beginning to feel that their destinies are in the hands of a higher power than themselves.

The precepts of the divine law and religions based upon it are for peace, and obeying the law would preclude the possibility of war. "To obey is better than sacrifice."—Wilmington Star.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Yest'dys
Mar.	11.22	11.28	11.20	11.26	11.35
May	11.50	11.55	11.47	11.50	11.60
July	11.70	11.75	11.67	11.71	11.81
Oct.	11.91	11.93	11.87	11.90	12.00
Oct.	12.04	12.08	12.01	12.05	12.14